### NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

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GEORGE M. WESTON, EDITOR.

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#### Wednesday, July 9, 1862.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Mr. Willey said the other day in the Sens that unless some defluits action is now taken looking to the admission of West Virginia int the Union, the loyal people resident there will thing is affirmed by numerous citizens of that part of Virginia, now in attendance upon Con tablished as a separate State, its position as a member of the old Federal Union is established beyond all contingencies, but that if is remain-a part of the old State, it will be involved in the fortunes of the old Sinte, whatever the may be. And they say that if the old State is such an ascendency of rebel influences in its politics and legislation, as will subject West Virginia to even worse treatment than it has heretofore experienced.

It is manifest, from an inspection of the map that, as a near measure, it must be exceedingly important to attach firmly to the Natio cause a territory situated as West Virginia is its area of 24,000 square mile with the considerable population which it already has, and with the much greater population which its physical resources are calto attract. A movement which would accomplish this object, would be felt as a severe blo by the rebel chiefs.

We know that Congress has been long in se sion, and is, not unnaturally, impatient to ad jours, and that no new measure, not connecte in some way with the prosecution of the wa is tikely to be considered. But the admissi of West Virginia, as it seems to us, is precise ly such a measure. It cuts directly into th enemy's territory, not with an army, but with comething that is better than an army -a free population. Kansas, as a free State on the western frontier of Missouri, has been equal in value in this contest to an army of fifty those and men stationed in the same place. Wes Virginia, as a free State, would be worth ever

It is true that we have there now a popula tion, a majority of whom are loyal. But ther is danger that the well-inclined may be drive ess something is done for their relief and it is certain that the creation of a free Stat would strengthen all the sound elements West Virginia, and fill up its (now) scanty population. It is a political measure, bearing upon the war, and quite equal in importance many measures strictly and technically mi tary. The conduct of war includes politics strategy, as well as strategy in the field.

That will-o' the wap newspaper, now here and now there, the N. Y. Times, in the cours of an article, yesterday, pointing out the elements of strength presented by the National caper, saye:

"One great arm and source of strength is in dicated to us in tien. Hunter's letter. It a foreign Power shall intervene, if disaster of the worst shall come, we then call up another element in the surfer-even the armed and emancipated slave, acting under the strict law of war, but fighting for the Union.

There is no death, that by proper means, an army of fifty thousand effective, well-drilled black fighting men, could be easily raised in the South. This will be our last weapon; but even that will be drawn when necessary compels; and then what doubt can there be of the float result?" " One great arm and source of strength is

While the Tours is in this mood, and before it relapses into the old slough, that the Constitution guarantees to rebelethe exclusive us of negroes, will it be good enough to state, how many more bundreds of mittions of dollar are to be spent, and how many more hundreds of thousands of Northern soldiers are to perish in Southern swamps, before our generals are put down the rebellion than it is to preserve the institution of slavery lutses? How muc looger is this famous experiment to be tried. of repressing a disorder, while carefully cherlabing the cause of it? When, in short, is that time coming, when this war will be waged, as if it really was a war ?

20 The House of Representatives has pass ed the Senate bill to carry into effect the treaty between the United States and Her Britannic Majesty, for the suppression of the African

The bill authoriz a the President to nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint a judge, who shall be allow ed an annual raisry of \$2,500, and an arbitra tor on the part of the United States, at an annua salary of \$1,000 - both of whom are to reside a New York - also a judge at a salary of \$2 500 and an arbitrator at \$2,000, to reside at Sierra Leone; and also a judge and an arbitrator to reside at the Cape of Good Hope, at the same rates as those last mentioned.

The judge of the court at New York is authorized to appoint a clerk or registrar to the said court; and the marshal of the southern district of New York is authorized and required to serve all processes, and execute all order and decrees of the said court.

A DOUBTPUL COMPLIMENT.—The Nor compli meats three members of the House from New York, who have left their seats and proper du ties, and gone home to raise froops! The Staglad to have broken up Congress three months ago. They are now trying to do it by leaving without a quorum. It is not the memb who go off, but the members who remain, who ommand the approval of the people.

CONFERENCE ON CONFERENCE -- A COL of conference upon disagreements of the Sen-ate and House on the confiscation bill, was yes terday appointed, consisting of Mesers, Clark Harris, and Wright, on the part of the Senate

Col. FRANK BLAIR, of Missouri, has engaged tends to turn over to General James Jackson of Ky.

in the Treasury Department.

#### REGRO TESTIMONY.

The Senate, Monday, by a vote of 28 to 11 adopted an amendment proposed by Mr. Sum-ner to a supplementary bill in respect to the emancipation of slaves here, to the effect that o person shall be excluded, on account of tolor, from testifying as a witness in any ju-licial proceeding in this Di-triet.

In other words, colored persons are her firer to be competent as witnesser, leaving beir credibility to be judged of by the court t need not be apprehended that white judge and white jurous will not give a sufficient so eriority of weight to white testimony, as con pared with black. But hereafter colored pe one will be entitled to be heard as witness s they never have been, in matters relating

body as witnesses in this country, save to gross. Jew and Gentile, Mohammedans an Pagans, Chinese and Malays, can and do com nto our courts and take whatever outh mte-med sacred according to their several re ligions. But the taint of negro blood has bee held to be fatal here, and in all the States i which slavery prevails. This exclusion is part of the system of refusing to negroes th

ommon rights of humanity. •
To deny to colored persons the right to te ify in any matter relating to whites, is to sail ject them, without redress, to any species of white witnesses. A felon, if he is only white may go into a negro bousehold, maim or & the male bead of it, ravish the females, ster everything worth stealing, and then march c with perfect legal impunity. Nobody has wi ne-sed what has happened but colored person and such persons cannot testify against white That is the extraordinary condition of the law

which the Senate yesterday voted to correc Undoubtedly, the clamor will be raised, the this vote puts pegroes upon an equality wit equally admissible as witnesses, but it does no provide that 'their testimony shall have equa credit and weight. The negro testimony, no credit and weight, and no more, as white judge and white jurers may give to it, and we ma se quite sure that they will not give it any to much. If they do, it is their own fault. Bu ereufter colored persons are, at any rate, t be heard as witnesses and legal impunity no longer to be assured to those who ma maltreat or rob them.

WHO APPOINTS THE HABBOR MASTER AT AQUIL CREEK? -- We have frequently asked this question, but cannot get a satisfactory answer. Our eason for asking is, that we bonestly believe he ought not to be there. If Breckinridge had oen elected President, there might have bee good reasons for placing him there, but we can not conceive the slightest excuse for a Reput tican adminstration to place a Southern syn pathier in such an important position, and more particularly that meanest of all the classes of Southern shrickers, a Northern hunker Dem perat! We know whereof we affirm, because we had occasion to visit Aquia Creek severe weeks since, and a man who called himself the harbor master, who appeared particularly anx

ous to force his detestable sentiments on other patered into conversation with us, in the which he found accasion to denounce our noble army is a set of thieves, robbing from "Union peo le" in its march; he "regarded the North as equally to blame with the South for this war: the Southerners were a much more hospitable generous people;" if he had hie way, he " would this war should be the means of ending slaver in the United States, be should formake the country, he would not live in such a Union. and other sentiments of like character were gratuitously offered, to the infinate disgust o loyal cars and bearts. When we reflect that bousands of dollars worth of commisary stores are at the mercy of this man, we feel compelled Licali for his removal abonce.

FREDERICK-BURG - From a private letter w received in Fredericksburg of the losses in th Phirtieth Virginia (rebel) regiment, or that i was in the late battles at all. Lieut Col. We Green, of the Forty seventh, was killed, and Capt. Charles Green was mortally wounded, it the late battles. These were sons of the lat-Capt. Duff Green, a cotton manufacturer :

THE NEW YORK WORLD,-The character of the attacks upon the Secretary of War, made its until bing reiteration of the statement tha he advised to that withdrawal of troops from Gen. Banks, which hed to the forced retreat of that officer from the valley of Virginia. There s not a word of truth in this statement. everybody in Washington knows.

OUR WOUNDED AT WINCHESTER are said (b) gentleman direct from there) to be in a sul ring condition. The rebel element largel predominates, and the women are especially piteful and annoying to the sick and wounde The soldiers are in need of nurses and the com forts usually found in our hospitals. We hope the proper authorities will see to this matte

STATE ORGANIZATIONS. We are requested t state that now is the time for the committee of the various States to act. The hospitals i this city are fast filling up. Already th steward of one of them has been obliged to ex pend from his own purse eight dollars to re lieve the wounded in the hospital under hi charge.

25 The House of Representatives ha used the bill to provide for the discharge of State prisoners and others, and to authoriz the judges of the United States courts to take ball or recognizances to secure the trial of th

A joint resolution has pa wed the Hou of Representatives, authorizing the Secretary of War to issue extra clothing to sick and counded soldiers, and others, who may hav lost the same by the casualties of the presen

GEN. LANE'S REMARKS, made in the Senat on Monday, and which we promised to lay be fore our readers to day, could not be procure in time for this day's paper. They shall ap

We are requested to state that th Maine Soldlers' Relief Association will hold its It is said that Secretary Chase will have regular meeting this evening, July 9th, at 8 the new Treasury notes engraved and printed o'clock, at the house of Hon, S. P. Brown, F

# THE TREASON OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PROGRESS OF THE CONSTRAYORS -The Conesional traitors, who have for some time par seen organizing a coospiracy against the Ad ainistration and the country, made their first grand demonstration at the Cooper Institute a ew nights ago, and, having secured the New York Herald as their organ, that paper, true to to instincte, has commenced its trease ditious work with apparatisted boldness. In its have of Monday, it thus defames Secretary

"The weak point of the nation is the War

After a long tirede of this kind of above tennett peremptorily demands the removal Mr. Stanton, and then builles the President is

this wise:

"It will not do for President Lincoln to attempt to father Stanton's blunders, as he endorsed Cameron's extravagance. The people will allow such self-devotion for once; but if it he too often renewed, the people may take the President at his word. It is better to change a Cabinet officer than a President."

The clusing sentence of the above paragraph

emove the Secretary, he shall be removed by the reckless conspirators who have just per Administration or plunge the country latmother revolution, either of which wor ninate the great rebellion in favor of th South.

the attention of the public and the Government to this infamous and seditious paper, and to call upon the latter to suppress it, as it has everal kindsed prints.

sure it contained reditions language and tres coable promptings, but its vilest leaders were same and insignificant compared with those

The New York Daily News and the Day Book were suppressed for the same reason, but them approached the Herald in the ptensity of their treasure.

At this time, we tred peace at bome, conf. sace in the Government, and a firm and united effort to suppress the rebellion, which s every day assuming more gigantic proportions. We cannot afford to allow treason to ripen in New York, or permit open and avowe raitors and conspirators to work unrebuke and unpunished. We repeat, then, suppress he Herold, and send the hoary-headed traite who conducts it to Fort Warren, where he may

From the Brooklyn Star of hesterday If we have a Government, the New York Heraid should be taken in hand forthwith and uppressed, or be compelled to uter its treastable sentiments from the rebel capital, an ot from loval New York.

ONE OF THE CONSPIRATORS ARRESTED - John W. Kees, the editor of the Circleville (Oulo Watchman, passed through Columbus, on Mou day of last week, in charge of a United State officer, having been arrested for uttering sedi tious language. This is the person whom the Vallandigham Democracy have widely talked of us their next candidate for Secretary of State

SENSTOR CHANDLER.—This gentleman is the merits which make him so, are well known to the country. If : has devoted all his energies since this rebellion broke out, to putting i down. When the Government credit was hard pushed last summer and full, he used every dollar of the income and proceeds of his large fortune, in taking Government securities a par. He has labored night and day, as a mem ber of the Committee on the Conduct of the War In his sent in the Senate, at home, and every where, his shoulder has been always at the wheel. It is impossible for the Star not to hat and abuse such a man. When it ceases to abuse him, Senator Chandler may conclude that he has been doing something wrong.

SENATOR WADE -We regret to learn that this out y sterday for recreation, but returned very much exhausted. Last night be was quite se rionsly indisposed. We hope he may speedily recover, so se to resume his place in the Senate which he is very anxious to do. Such me cannot easily be spared, even temporarily, from

York, but for many years past a resident of this city, has been appointed an acting master, an ordered to report to Capt. Wilkes, in command of the James river fleet. He will probably be that gentleman's chief executive officer. M Stuart has long been associated with Captain South Sea exploring expedition, "Fred." well and favorably known, and his bosts o friends will watch all his movements with is

# The Secate bill to define the pay of cer tain officers of the army, and for other pur oses, passed the House of Representative

Through the columns of your journal I would cinted to carry into effect the " Act of Ema cipation," to the important question of the known and clearly proven loyalty of the appli cants, whose petitions are now on file.

In glancing over the list recently published in our city prints, I discover the names of number whose ant cedents cannot fail to awa ken a wholesome suspicion; beads of familiwhose sone have been enrolled in the insur gent army; sleiers whose brothers have fulle in this unboly rebellion; persons whose pecu-ulary and land-d interest. He in the revolted lates, and whose associations have alway een with the men who inaugurated this col

et of blood and woe. The act I believe to be clear on this subject.

The administration of the eath is not suffi-

The administration of the eath is not sufficient, nor yet the evidence of friends of like sympathies. They should be vouched for by persons of known national integrity, and no other evidence should be received.

If the money of the Government is thus to be expended, let it not be diverted from its legit i mate channel; let it only be paid to such persons as cheerfully uphold it in its policy of crushing out this raid against true justificious and constitutional less.

and constitutional law.

I have great confidence in the gentlemen I have great who commission, but fear that they may be imposed on by hypocritical professors—wolves garbed in sheeps covering.

Untox.

# BY TELEGRAPH.

### Yorktown Evacuated.

Correspondence of the New York Tribune.
FORTRISS MORSON, July 5.—Beyond a few skirmlsher, in which our troops gained the advantage, nothing has occurred in the neighborhood of Richmond fince my last. The rebel army appears to have fallen back toward the city, and Gen. McCleilan now has his position well entrenched. The apprehension that the rebels would stretch themselves down the prinsula and possibly attempt to blockede with hand outeries the James river, has not as yet been realized. Our forces at Yorktown is evacuating the place, and most of the guns have been ourst. The seige guns and carriages from that place are now arriving here, and in a few days the rebels, if they are so disposed, will occupy Yorktown unopposed—indeed nearly the whole of the peninsula, with the exception of the comparatively small patch on which the army of the Fotomac is encamped, and the circle commanded by its guns and those of the gunbooks. Correspondence of the New York Tribune

manded by its guns and those of the bests.

Kebel prisoners do not claim a victory, but confess to have failed in the object of their ter rife attack commencing on Thursday, last week, in which their loss was confessedly much

greater than our own.

A large number of negroes of both sexes and all ages have cous in from the vicinity of York town and Williamstory since the recent battles, to escape the returning tide of rebellion. Suffolk has also become the place of refuge for large numbers, and the contraband population of Old Point largedving large accessions from that manthed.

#### FROM FORTHESS MONROE.

FORTHESS MORROR, July 7.—The steamer. State of Maine, Vanderbilt, Kennebec, Elu Uity, Arrowsmith, Thomas A. Morgan, Mastackusetts, Canonicus, New York, and the Nellis Baker are all at Fortress Monroe this morning The Sixth Regular Cavalry, the Fifth Regular Cavalry, and the Sixth Pennsylvania Laocers leave here to day to go up the James river.

lar Cavalry, and the Sixth Pennsylvania Lancers leave here to day to go up the James river.

It is rumored that Gen. Cook has received orders to report himself at Washington.

Gen. Stonemus is highly spoken of for his bravery and skill in his late management of affairs on the York river.

The steamer him City, from Harrison's Landing, has arriwed at Fortress Monroe with five hundred disabled soldiers on board, mostly sick, who will be taken to New York. She lays at anchor in the Roads, and not a boat can be obtained to go cut to her and get a list of the names of the soldiers. The officers of transports have become so hardened that they will not allow one of their small boats to do the small est favor, even for humanity's sake, and consequently we will, no doubt, have to abundon the idea of obtaining a list from the Eim City There are many wonoded on board. Five have died since leaving Harrison's Landing.

The flag of truce boat which left here yester day marning, returned to day, having been up as far as Wh he Home. They report all quiet, having seen nothing of the rebels on their passage up. They brought down shout fifty contrabands, and a few stragglers who had unfortunately been left behind at the time of the evacuation. They also brought down eleven trunks, marked "Wilmer," which were taken from — Wilmer, a clergyman of Philadelphia, about a'x months ago, who was charged with having with him "contraband" articles, which he was conveying to the enemy. They were brought here to day from West Point.

Gen. Barnside's flugboat artived here at two o'clock, and cast anchor in the Roads.

### Additional by the Steamer Europa.

St. Jours, July 8 — The following addition neelligence has been received by the steam

St. Johns, July 8—The following additional intelligence has been received by the steamer Europa:

Madditional by 100 27.—In the Senate loday Senor Calderou Collantee expressed the bogo that the action of France in Mexico would not exceed the limits prescribed by the London Convention. The ministers said that Spain while still exercise sufficient influence to obtain legislative satisfaction from Mexico, or she had not abandored the employment of the necessary means.

It is positively affirmed that the King of Portugal is betrothed to the Princess of Savoy.

The New Pension Law for the Present War—The Pay per Manth to Lamb ed.

Both thouses of Congress have just agreed on the following pensions for a total disability for officers, non-commissioned officers, musicans, and privates, employed in the military service, whether regulars, volunteers, or militia, and in the marine corps, since the 4th of March, 1861: Lieutenant colonel, and all officers of a higher rank, thirty dollars per month; may tree month; the unemander of the control of t incers and pilots, fifteen dollars per month sed midshipman, midshipman, captains' and masters' clerk, second and third assistan aymasters' clerk, second and third assistant ngineer, masters mate, and all warrant offi-ers, ten dollars per month; all petty officers, nd all other persons before-named employed in the naval service, eight dollars per month. Provision is made in case of death for the pidow or children to receive the pension.

MARRIED WOMEN DOING BUNINESS. - The new law passed at the last session of the New York Legislature, allowing married women doing business on their own account to file a certifi-cate in the effice of the city or town clerk, and thus protect the property vested in their sepa rate business, against any claim of their hus-bands' creditors, went into effect Tuesday. This law applies to boarding house keepers, as well as those engaged in trading or other husiness.

The New Postage Law —The people should bear in mind that the new postage enactment went into operation on the lat inst. From that date all letters or sealed packages weighing a half ounce, or less, will be subject to a postage of 10 cents instead of 5, and every additional half ounce, or less, 10 cents additional, to all parts of the Confederacy.

The Arm.—Three our loads of arms arrived.

parts of the Confederacy.

The Arms.—Three car loads of arms arrived at the York river depot festerday. The arms consist of fine muskets, Belgian and Eufeld rifles, but nearly all of them were twisted and bent, or broken in various ways, to prevent them being of use to the Confederacy. The damage to most of them can be repaired at the gan factories, whither they are to be sent.

The Europe of John le very roops by this

The Fourth of July.—In years gone by, this antivosery was the gale day in Richmond, an a boliday for all classes; but we have nother seen nor heard of any preparations for its observance to day—the reasons for its non-observance being obvious to all, we presume.

LATE FROM WARRENTON, VA .- An officer direct from Warrenton, informs us that on Fri day last a squadron of rebel cavalry passed through Warrenton. There are few, if any, Union families in the vicinity, the whole people peing deeply imbued with the spirit of the rebellioa. The women, as in all other rebel con quaitles, are hold and deflant, and take great leasure in spitting upon and otherwise in ulting Union soldiers. In consequence of this state of affairs, the Proyest Marshal has urbut feur that rested a large number of citizens, and will continue the work until obedience to the laws

## LATE AND INTERESTING PROM

We continue our extracts from the Richa

RICHMOND.

We continue our extracts from the Richmond Examiner, published on the Fourth of July:

"It will be recellected that it was stated, with great precision of detail, that on Saturday evening last, we had brought the enemy to bay on the south side of the Chickshominy, and that it only remained to finish him in a single battle. Such, in fact, appears to have been the situation them. The next morning, however, it was perceived that our supposed recources of generalship had given us too much condidence; that the enemy sold managed to extricate himself from the critical position, and, having massed his forces, had succeeded, under the cover of the night, in opening a way to the James river.

"Since this unloward event, the operations of our army on the Richmond side of the Chickshominy have been to follow the fugitive enemy through a country where he had had a simirable opportunities of coheenment, and through the swamps and foreave of which he has retreated with a judgment, a dexterity, and a spirit of fortitude, which, however unavailing they may be to save his entire command, must challenge our admiration for his generalship.

"The glory and fruits of our victory may have been estrously diminished by the grave mishap or fault by which the enemy was permitted to leave his camp on the south side of the Chickahominy, in an ope: country, and to plungs into the dense cover of wood and swamp, where the best portion of four or five days has been consumed in hunting him and finding out his new position, only in time to attack him under the uncertainty and disadvantage of the darkness of the work is engagements, as far as now known to us, are not to be lightly esteeming. When the country is a supplied of the country thousand men have been pushed from their strongholds and fortifications, and put to dight; we have enjoyed the evial of an almost daily succession of victories, some of which have been schewed in circumstances in which the valor of our troops have alone redeemed us from the faults of miliary science; w

aure for it the result of the contest which it now abandons in dismay."

THE DEAD ON THE FIELD.

The different postures of the dead always strike a spectator as he passes over the battle field. One lay on his back, with his arms stretched upward at longth; another with his head plunged into a pool of mud and water, having evidently died sinking his thirst; a third lay partly on the bank and partly in the water of a creek, having been shot in crossing, and died clutching the twigs and bushes of the opposite bank. One, shot through the head, had made himself a bed of leaves and laid down, drawing his banket and overcost about him. His uniform and face betokened an officer of some rank. All of the above were of the Yan-kee skill.

ee slain.

During Tuesday night, those engaged in carying the Confederate wounded off the field
and not use their lanterss, as every floker
rom them was sure to draw the fire of the
aukees.

rom them was to be found on this portion of Nothing was to be found on this portion of Nothing was to be found on this portion of the field but killed and wounded Yankees and their guns and knapsacks. A mute, and to Yir gunians a most interesting story, was told by these knapsacks. Upwards of three hundred of them belonged to the famous New York Sev enth regiment, who were ones so feasied and fondled in this city. If a remnant of them re-turn to the Empire City, they may say with truth that on Virginia soil they were appropri-ately wells med on the occasion of both their visits as friends and as foes. HORPITAL ACCOMMODATIONS-NEGLECT OF THE

The future historian of this war, if he does

liers! DESTINGUESHED PRISONER.

From a reliable source we are assured tha
len. Summer is wounded, and a prisoner is
len. Jackson's camp. His condition, it is said
will not allow of his being brought to this city

will not allow of his being brought to this city.

MISCELLARGOS.

The Cuptured Prisoners.—The number of prisoners received at the prisons, according to the returns made yesterday morning from all the prisons, was 4.281. About 350 more were received yesterday. They represent Maine and Michigan regiments. Among them were suppers and miners. Some of the prisoners were almost unable to drag themselves along to their quarters, and seemed gled when the doors closed upon them. About one hundred officers are among the prisoners. More prisoners remain to be brought in.

New York Merchants in These. Vest.

thong the property of the Prop selves up in the business of sutlers, were ar-reased and paroled by Provost Marshal Grir-wold until 10 o'clock, a. m. Some important facts, in the meantime, being allegsd sgainst them, an order for their re-arrest and lodgment in Castle Goodwin was issued, but up to a late bour last night the merchants had not been

The Central Road Opened Again .- By a notice posted up in the hotels yesterday, the public that go in and out are informed that trains for Charlottesville, Staunton, and other points, are again running from Richmond on the Central again running from Richmond on the Central road. An accommodation train runs to Ash land daily. Only hand buggage will be received from passengers on the through trains. The opening of the road will prove a great conve-mence to the public, as well as facilitate the reception of provisions in the market.

nience to the public, as well as facilitate the reception of provisions in the market. Battle Field Memorlocs.—The ordinary number and varieties of relics and mementoes taken from the battle fields and Yankee camps in front of Richmond are appearing in the city, the holders exhibiting them with great gusto. Some of them have been to concean hunters at fabulous prices—a broken set of cards, lifusirated with the portraits of Yankee generals, bringing as high as ten dollars. Cabinets of "outsettes of the war" will be the rage for generations to come.

Bringing in Supplies.—The friends of the wounded coming into the city to administer to their wants have, in most instances, shown the landable forethought to provide and bring with them good quantities of country produce—butter, eggs, meats, vogetscles, &c., to supply their wants in the haspitals and classwhere. This is an excellent mothod of getting season—able supplies for the wounded, and should be adopted by all coming into the city.

Yankers at Large.—It was intimated yesterday that Yankee stragglers from Motifolian's army are straging within our lines, and may now be in the city in the guise of Confederate soldiers.—Two were captured yesterday near the suburbs.

# THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS

SECOND ESSION

IN SENATE.
TURBLAY, July 8, 1862.

KNARGEANOR.

Mr. SUMNER presented a petition from citizens of Massachusetta, praying for emancipation under the war power.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusette, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back, with amendments, the bill prohibiting the confinement of persons in the military service of the United States in the penitentary of the District of Columbia, except as a punishment for certain columbia, and to discharge therefrom certain columbia, which is the contract of the formation of the state of the continuous of the Camadian reciprocity treaty, and other memorials of an opposite isonor, asked a discharge from their further consideration.

FIRST MINKESOTA SENATORS.

Mr. WILKINSON, called up the resolution

FIRST MINNESOTA SENATORS.

Mr. WILKINSON, called up the resolution relative to compensation of the first Sumator from Minnesota. Its consideration was subset

quently postponed.

Mr. CLARK, called up the configuration bill, and moved to justs on the Senate amendments disagreed to by the Home.

Mr. SHERMAN wished the passage of some bill, and would therefore move that the Senate recede from its amendments. On this question the vote was taken, resulting, year 14, nays 23, as follows:

YEAS. Message, Character Grimes Tale, Western Character Tale, Western Tale, Western Character Tale, Western Tale, Western Character Tale, Western Character Tale, Western Character Tale, Western Tale, Western

nays 23, as follows:
YEAS—Measrs, Chandler, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Howard, King, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Sherman, Summer, Trumbull, Witkinson, and Wright—14.
NAYS—Measrs, Anthony, Browning, Carille, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Fessendon, Foot, Foster, Harris, Henderson, Keinedy, McDougall, Neamith, Powell, Rice, Simmons, Stark, Ton Eyck, Willey, and Wilson of Missouri—23.

After a few remarks, no extended discussion being indulged in, the vote was taken on the motion to insist on the Senate amendments and appoints a committee of conference. It stood— year 28, nays 10, as follo-s:

YEAS—Mesers, Anthony, Browning, Chander, Clark, Cullamer, Cowan, Dodittle, Passender, Clark, Cullamer, Gowan, Dodittle, Passender, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlas, Harris, Henderson, Howard, King, Lone of Kansas, McDougall, Merrill, Nesmith, Rice, Sherman, Simmone, Summer, Fen Eyck, Wiley, and Wilson of Massachusetts—28.

NAYS—Mesers Carille, Davis, Konsader Simmon, students 1, 28, 10 of Massachusetts 28, 10 of Massachusetts 28, 10 of Massachusetts Carille, Davis, Kennedy, Lanc of Indiana, Powell, Stark, Trumbull, Wilkinson, Wilson of Missouri, and Wright 10.

PAT OF ARRY OFFICERS.
On motion of Mr. WILSON, (of Mass.) the bill to d-fine the pay and emoluments of officers of the army, and for other purposes, was taken up, amended and passed. On motion of Mr. WRIGHT, the resolution

or the expulsion of Mr. Simmons was taken up Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Mr. FESSENDEN called up the bill to in-crease temporarily the duties on imports, and for other purposes.

All of the annualments recommended by the Finance Committee were adopted.

The following charges and additions were nade:

or the expulsion of Mr. Sima

Bonnet wire added to the list, with same

Opium, prepared for smoking, 80 per centum d valorem. Books, periodicals, &c , 15 instead of 20 per

entum ad valorem. Statuary of marble 40 per centum ad valorem, ame as other marble, instead of \$1 per cubic Lead pen lis \$1 per gross. In addition to the tax on In addition to the tax on tend in pipes and bot, lead in all other forms, and substances of which lead is a component part, 5 per centum of valores.

of valorem.

Mr. POWELL moved to amend to repeal the
Northeastern fishery bountles. Lost—year 12

Noticeastern astery bounties. Lost—yeas 12, nays 24

Au amendment was adopted, making all gods in bonded warehouses on the 1st of August next, and all goods on rhipboard and in public store at that date, subject to the provisions of this sot.

The bill was then passed.

Mr HALE called up the bill to establish and equalize the grade of line officers in the nawy of the United States.

After a brief consideration of amendments, without important results,

The Senate adjourned.

ithout important results, The Senate adjourned.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. STEVENS, of Penerylvania, submitted be report of the committee of conference on he bill to authorize an additional issue of faited States Treasury notes, and for other paraneses. Adopted ourposes. Adopted.
[Giv n in the report of Monday's Senate

proceedings.]

Mr. BINCHAM, of Obio, called up from the Speaker's table the bill to provide for the discharge of State prisoners, and others, and to authorize the judges of the United Sinter courts

f the same.

Mr. BIDDLE, of Pennsylvania, offered a

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted. That it shall is lawful for the President of the United States. Sec. 3. And be it further enacted. That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, whenever in his judgment, by reason of rebellion, or invasion, the public safaty may require it, to suspend by proclamation, for the period of twelve months, or until the next meeting of Corgress, the privileges of the writ of hiberacorpus, in any of the United States, or any partitional thereof, wherein the laws of the United States are by force opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed; and whenever and whorever the said writh shall be suspended as aforesaid it shall be unlawful for any of the judges of the several course of the United States, or any State, to allow said writ, anything in this act, or in any other act notwithstanding.

After debate, the amendment was rejected.

After debate, the amendment was rejected. Mr. SHEFFIELD, of Rhode Island, moved to ar. SHEFFILLD, of thede Island, moved to lay the bill on the table, on which he demanded the yeas and nays. Lost—yeas 29, mays 89.

The amendment of the Judiciary Committee, in the nature of a substitute, was then adopted, and the bill, as amended, passed.

[This bill, as passed, directs—

and the bill, as susceed, (This bill, as passed, directs—
The Secretary of State, and the Sacretary of
War, forthwith, or assoon as may be practical
bic, to furnish to the Judges of the Circuit
and District Coursh to the United States and of
the District Coursh of States in which the ad
ministration of the laws has continued unim
paired in the said Federal Courts, who are
in now, or may hereafter be, held as prisoners of
the United States in any tort, arrenal, or other
place, as State or political prisoners, or otherwise than as prisoners of war; the said that to
contain the names of all such who reside in the
respective jurisdictions of said judges, or who
may be deemed, by the said fecretaries, or
wise than as prisoners of war; the said state
of them, to have violeted any law of the
United States in any of said jurisdictions, and
also the da'e of each screet. And in all cases
where a grand jury having attended said ouris,
or either of them, to have violeted any law of the
United States in any of said jurisdiction in the
promises, since the arrest of said persons, has
terminated its sussion without finding an indictinent or pressurinship, or other proceeding
against such persons, and in cases hereinafter
provided for, it shall be the duty of said judges
forthwith to order the descharge of such prisoner from said imprisonment, and every officeof the United States having custody of such
prisoner is hereby directed immediately to
obey and execute said judge's order; and in
case he shall delay or renders to to do, he shall
be subject to indictment for a misdemeanor,
and be punished by a fine of not less than five
hundred dellars, and imprisonment in the commod jail for a period not less than six months,
in the discretion of the court.

The second section provides that in case any
of such prisoners shall be under indictional or
presentment for any effecte against the laws of
the United States, and by existing laws, bail, or
a recognizance, may be taken for the appear-

person upon ball or recognizance for trial

person upon ball or recognizance for trial statements.

And in case the said Secretaries of State an War shall for any reason refuse or omit to fur high the said list within five days from an after the passage of this act, any citizens may by a petition alleging the facts aforesaid touch ing any of the persons so, as aforesaid touch ing any of the persons so, as aforesaid touch ing any of the persons so, as aforesaid touch ing any of the persons so, as aforesaid touch in the same of the said under the said under a some person obtain an entitled to have the said judge's order to discharge such prisoner: Provided, honever. That the said judge shall be astished such allegations are true, and shall also, in all cases in cluded in the provisions of this bill, or if the public safety shall require it, have power and be required to take a recognization or buil from such prisoner to keep the peace and the of good behavior towards the United States, and also the appear before the proper court, if he shall deem the same necessary after due examination of the case; soil at said be the duty of the District Autorney of the United States to attend at such examination by said judge.

Section third provides—

Section third provides-

Section third provides—

That it is and shall be lawful for the President of the United States, whonever, in his judgment, by reason of "rebellion or invasion, the public safety may equire it," to suspend, by proclamation, the privileges of the writ of hydroxymmation, the privileges of the writ of hebens corpus through ut the United States, or in any part thereof; and whenever and wherever the said writ shall be suspended, as aforesaid, it shall be uniawful for any of the judges of the several courts of the United States or of any State to allow said writ, anything in this act, or in any other act, to the contrary notwithstanding.]

ing.]

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, reported back, from the Judiciary Committee, the Senate bill to amend an act entitled "An act to divide the State of Illinois, into two judicial districts," approved February 13, 1855. Passed.

[This bill detaches the countles of Hancock and McDobough from the northern district, and attaches them to the southern district of Illinois]

Mr. OLIN, of New York, called up the Sen-ate bill to define the pay of certain officers of the army, and for other purposes. Passed. DONNERATION.

On motion of Mr. ELIOT, of Musanchusetts,

On motion of Mr. Ki.10T, of Massachusetts, the House insisted on its disagreement to the Senate's substitute for the bill to confiscate the property of rebels for the payment of the expenses of the present rebellion, and for other purposes.

A committee of conference was ordered to be appointed the recu.

CIVIL APPRITATIONS.

Mr. STEVENS, of Penneylvania, submitted the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments to the bill making appropriations for sunday civil expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1863, and additional appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1862. Report agreed to.

Adjourned.

Movements on the Mississippi River.

U. S. STEAM SLOOP BROOKLYN,

Off Vicksburg, June 22, 1862. Six: In obedience to your orders of the 13:b nstant, I left Baton Rouge, on my way up the river, at one p. m. of that day.

On the 14th, at nine p. m., I sent the marine guard and a party of seamen, in all about one hundred men, under charge of Lieut, Lowry, on shore at Bayou Sara, for the nurpose of estroying the telegraphic apparatus and entting the wires, and with orders to inform the athorities of that town that we were on the river for the purpose of enforcing the laws of our common country, and protecting its loyal citizens; and at the same time to warn them that it any hostile demonstrations were made upon our vessels or transports as they passed in front

it any hostile demonstrations were made upon our vessels or transports as they passed in front of their town, by the thieves and nurderers yelept questilias, the town would be held responsible for it, and at least be land under contribution, if not deal' with more severely.

At about 11 o'clock a. m. Lieut. Lowry returned with his party to the ship, having thoroughly accomplished his work, excepting securing the telegraphic apparatus, which had been removed but a few minutes before he landed. About a half a mile of the wire was out and brought on board, and the viriol and batteries descroyed.

The people ashore appeared to be peaceably disposed, were quite civil, and under no disrespectful demonstrations. The Mayor or Chief Magistrate informed Lieut. Lowry that but two or three days previous to our arrival the town had been visited by a band of guerillas; that they habcommitted many outrages against law and order; and that he had arrested a licutemant-who commanded the party, but he was rescued by bla men and borne off to the wood. It represented these guerillas as a lawtess set, whom the lababitants of the county and small towns shad a greater dread of than they had of the vests of our may, or even of our amy," and hoped we would not hold him responsible for the sets of this cut throat band. Before leaving the shore, Lieutenant Lowry, with the flag of our Union at the head of his party, marched to the times of Yankee Doddle and "Dixie" through rome of the principal streets.

We passed Natchez at about 10:30 a. m., of

streets.

We passed Natchez at about 10.30 a. m., of the 16th. On the morning of the 17th, the Richmond joined us, and at about 9.30 a. m., we passed Rodgey.

We arrived at our present anchorage on the

18th at 11.30 a. m. author as the judges of the United States courts of the same.

Now re on our reute were we molested, so take ball or recognizances to secure the trial said I saw no obange in the aspect of things since our last trip except at Grand Gulf. The Mr. BIDDLE, of Pennsylvania, offered an town there was in runs, having been reliable town there was in runs, having been reliable.

since our last trip except at Grand Guiff. The town there was in ru ns, having been riddled by shot and then destroyed by flee. On a small till, just to the right of the town, was a small till, just to the town, was a small till, just to the right of the town, was a small till, just to the right of the town, was a small till, just to the right of the town, was a small till, just to the right of the town, was a small till, just to the right of the town, was a small till, just to the right of the town, was a small till, just to the right of the town, was a small till, just to the right of the town, was a small till, just to the right of the town, was a small till, just to the right of the town, was a small till, just to the right of the town, was a small till, just to the right of the town, was a small till, just to the till, just to the right of the town, was as small till, just to the right of the town, was as small till, just to the right of the town, w

Commanding Western Gulf Blockading Squadron.

GREAT WHECKING OPERATIONS -T. F. Wells, GREAT WHICKING OFFILIATIONS—T. F. Wells, Eq. of Boston, bus just completed a contract with the Government, by which he agrees to raise the vessels sunk at Gesport Navy Yard and in Hampton Boads. The value of property sunk upon which he proposes to operate, amounts to over a million of dollars.

THEASURY EXTENSION,

PROPOSALS will by rece set at the efficient mill.

Priory the 18th instant, at 12 of cleak noon, for the furnishing and delivery of at the Erick's while where the required or carrying in the work on the Treas are the control of the think of the control of the think of the think

Interest at the building, at such points to may be dire-fied.
Samples of the quality and size of B. this required.
Samples seem at this office, and all delivered must
compare strictly to samples.
The Brokes must be of the 'est quality, sound,
hard, well but in d, and full slad.
The right will be re-erved to order as many bricks
delivered as the nocestly of the work requires, not
exceeding 800,000 is any one month.
If any "fire, made uncer this advertisement, is noepried, the snow-sfull blefar with the required to give
satisfactory bound, for the tailfilment of his expresment.

S. M. CLARW.

Acting Kngineer in charge Treasur